Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXII. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1842. No. 1152.

A LEGEND OF LOUISIANA.

BY KIT SOUTH.

About two miles from Baton Rouge, there are two remarkable mounds which attract the attention of every traveller to that part of the State. Many were the conjectures entertained with regard to their origin—and the lover of mystery revelled in dreams of the wildest speculation, in attempting to account for their existence. To me, they have always been subjects of interest. In contemplating them, I reflected that they belonged to an age long past, to a race rapidly disappearing from the face of the earth. I looked upon them as monuments commemorative of some event mighty in its results at the time, to the original possessors of the soil, and I said in my heart, how vain! since all traces of that period had passed away, like the furrows made in the ocean by a ship, when the waters again close without leaving a mark.

It is probable that I would ever have been obliged to regard the mounds with conjecture and uncertainty, if an old Indian, who sat with me at a comfortable fire one cold evening, when the rain and wind soundeddrearily without, had not in his peculiarly mild and coherent manner for a savage, given me the substance of thefollowing legend:

Two tribes had for years, waged a war, in which each strove to exterminate the other, by every means which Indian subtlety can devise. Each inculcated in their children hatred of the hostile tribe, and bytales of bitter wrongs and fearful vengeance, excited in them feelings that could take delight in nothing more than shedding the blood of their foes.

During this deadly strife, a young warrior, who had wandered from his companions, on a hunting excursion, was captured by the merciless enemies of his tribe, and was led to the stake. There with a heart unsubdued, he prepared for his journey to the land of souls. His light and gracefulform was elevated to its full height—the imperial plume of the eagle waved over his haughty brow, and was as unquailing as that of the bird of heaven. But for the chords which bound his hands, a spectator would have supposed that he was the monarch of the tribe, for not a prouder, not a loftier mind could be found in the band of warriors who surrounded him, and were panting with anxiety for the fiery torture to be applied, that they might hear screams of suffering burst from his agonized bosom.

'Three suns have come and gone,' said the captive, 'since one of your warriors was a prisoner in the camps of my brethren. Did we bind his hands? No! he was a brave man, and we honor the brave. But he was to die, for we had sworn it by the great spirit, on the graves of our fathers. We asked him how he would leave the world. 'As a warrior,' he said, 'let the bravest of you battle with him who is tiger of his tribe.' I met him in the strife where men struggle for life and glory. He fell like the mighty oak beneath my tomahawk, and his scalp is at my belt.'

The dusky warriors groaned, for they heard of the death of one of their greatest chiefs, who had gone on a mission and was to have returned three days past.

A proud smile curved the lip of the captive. He rejoiced, for he had succeeded in wringing a groan from his captors. 'Is there one among you,' he asked contemptuously, 'who will fight with the eagle of your foes? No! cowards, unarmed as I am, my hands are bound—though two hundred armed men stand around me—You were fed on the milk of does, and are as timid as the source from which you derived your sustenance.'

The warriors ground their teeth with rage. In a moment the bonds were removed from the prisoner, and an old and deeply scarred chief approached him.—At that instant a young and beautiful Indian girl bounded from the thick wood and hung to the neck of the old chief, whom she called father.

The captive started, for it was the form which had crossed his way and lured him from his comrades in the chase, with steps more light and graceful than the boundings of the sportive fawn. He heard the voice which had come to his ear with more grateful melody than the soft murmuring of the limpid stream, which quenched his thirst when returning wearied from the chase, and the same eyes gleamed on him that he had likened to the stars of evening. His heart throbbed with a wild delight, which neither his social feelings nor even the certainty of death could repress—for she wore the wreath which he had twined for her of the green leaves and beauteous flowers of the forest queen, the glorious magnolia.

'Let him not die now,' she supplicated. 'When another sun has passed the feast of our tribe commences—let him live till then?'

The warriors granted her request, without demanding the cause, and required from their captive, a promise that he would make no attempt to escape or obtain succor, offering to let him go unbound until the last sun whose evening light he could witness, had set behind the distant forest of the west. He gave the pledge, for his soul yearned to pour out love to her who had risen on his young heart like the sun on the cold earth, imparting life and light. He was then left free until the shadow of the stake for the second time reached the mark which was placed where it then terminated.

The captive chief mixed among his foes, with fearless confidence. He then joined in all their sports, and many of them could have loved him, but they have sworn to hate him by the blood of their fathers shed in battle. After every feat of strength or agility with which he performed he turned to see whether the eyes which were so dear to him as glory itself, were beholding him. But they appeared not, and when night came and he was forced to pretend to be sleeping, rather than let the enemies of his tribe suppose him restless on account of the apprehensions of death, he felt indeed that hope had departed. The next day passed by, and he saw what was intended to be the last sunset of his existence. Night once more brought rest and sleep upon the earth, but not even had the tone of her voice like music at a distance, cheered his heart. Morning poured her golden hued stream along the skies, quenching the burning lights of night—and the captive warrior was awakened by those who reminded him that his last day had dawned. He was roused from a dream of happiness, in which he seemed to be wandering along the flowery banks of the beautiful Amite with her he loved. He murmured not, for he felt the pride of his tribe nerving him for the hour of trial.

The time was near. The shadow of the stake had fall within a foot of the mark. The warriors were gathering around, and the captive approached the place of death, when the battle yell of his tribe roused his heart, as the cry of his mate wakes up to furious battle the slumbering lion. But he checked the impulse which tempted him to respond, for he had promised to make no attempt to obtain succor.

Fierce as the whirlwind in his fury, more than a hundred warriors painted and plumed, with their weapons painted for battle, rushed on the scene. The old chief, father of the girl whom he loved, sprang to the captive and raised his tomahawk on high—but before the murderous stroke could be given, a wild shriek from his daughter arrested his arm. He turned and saw her among his foes, and heard them threaten to bury the tomahawk in her head, if any violence should be offered to the young chief.

She had left the camp of her father, the instant the respite was given to the young chieftain, and sustained by love, the giver of renewed life and vigor had fled, without a moment's rest, to the camp of her bitterest enemies, to warn them of the danger of one whom she valued as woman values the man she truly loves, dearer than life, than all, and to urge them to his rescue. The excited men hurried with the terrible swiftness of the tempest, to save their beloved chief, but unfaltering at their head, the young maiden continually urged to greater speed.

The captive warrior cried out to them to release their prisoner, he explained to them the nature of the pledge he had given, and asked them to avenge his death if he should be killed, but charged them not to harm the young girl, as she was as dear to him as the honor of his tribe.

'Enough blood has been spilled!' she cried. 'You have hunted each other with unsparing vengeance, and poor women and children left desolate, by your ruthless war, cry out to heaven against you. Let the quarrels of our fathers be now forgotten, and spare your foe, my father! If he be added to the host of victims your unrelenting hate has made, then shall my blood also blend with his, and the great spirit will curse you all—famine and fire will pursue you, and a greater enemy will drive you from your hunting grounds and the graves of your fathers.'

She sprang towards the young warrior, and he bounded forward to catch her sinking form in his arms.

The warriors on both sides stood irresolute, but no opposition was made. Their rugged natures were softened. 'It is the Great Spirit,' exclaimed an old chief, 'let us bury the tomahawk.'

The warriors then laid aside their weapons of battle, and the calumet of peace was smoked. The valorous chief of one tribe, took for his wife the beautiful and heroic daughter of the chief of the other. Both tribes hunted and feasted together, and in commemoration of this happy event, ther raised 'The Two Indian Mounds.'

SWALLOWS.

FROM THE PEN OF MRS. CHILD.

There are different theories on the subject of instinct. Some consider it a special revelation to each creature; others believe it is handed down among animals from generation to generation, and is therefore a matter of education. My own observation, two year ago, tends to confirm the latter theory. Two barn swallows came into our woodshed in the spring time. Their busy earnest twitterings led me at once to suspect they were looking out a building spot; but as a carpenter's bench was under the window, and frequent hammering, sawing, and planing were going on, I had little hope that they would choose a location under our roof. To my surprise, however, they soon began to build in the crotch of a beam over the open door way. I was delighted, and spent more time watching them "penny wise" people would have approved. It was, in fact, a beautiful little drama of domestic love. The mother bird was so busy, and so important; and her mate was so attentive! Never did any newly married couple take more satisfaction with their first nicely arranged drawer of baby-clothes than they did in fashioning their little woven cradle.

The father bird scarcely ever left the side of the nest. There he was all day long, twittering in tones that were most obviously the outpourings of love. Sometimes he would bring in straw, or hair, to be interwoven in the precious little fabric. One day my attention was arrested by a very unusual twittering, and I saw him circling round with a large downy feather in his bill. He bent over the unfinished nest, and offered it to his mate with the most graceful and loving air imaginable; and when she put up her mouth to take it he poured forth such a gush of gladsome sound, it seemed as if pride and satisfaction hand swelled his heart till it was almost too big for his little bosom. The whole transaction was the prettiest piece of fond coquetry on both sides that it was ever my good luck to witness.

It was evident that the bird had formed correct opinions on "the woman question;" for during the process of incubation, he volunteered to perform his share of household duty. Three or four times a day would he, with coaxing twitterings, persuade his patient mate to fly abroad for food; and the moment she left the eggs, he would take the maternal station, and give a loud alarm whenever cat or dog came about the premises. He certainly performed the office with far less ease and grace than she did; it was something in the style of an old bachelor tending a babe; but nevertheless it showed that his heart was kind, and his principles correct concerning division of labor. When the young ones came forth, he pursued the same equalizing policy, and brought at least half the food for his greedy little family.

But when they became old enough to fly, the veriest misanthrope would have laughed to watch their manœuvres! Such a chirping and twittering! Such diving down from the nest and flying up again! Such wheeling round in circles, talking to the young ones all the while! Such clinging to the sides of the shed with their sharp claws, to show the timid little fledglings that there was no need of falling!

For three days all this was carried on with increasing activity. It was obviously an infant flying school.

But their talking and fussing was of no avail. The little downy things looked down, and then looked up, and alarmed at the infinity of space, sunk down into the nest again. At length the parents grew impatient, and summoned their neighbors. As I was picking up chips one day, I found my head encircled with a swarm of swallows. They flew up to the nest, and jabbered away to the young ones! then clung to the walls, looking back to tell how the thing was done; they dived and wheeled, and balanced, floated, in a manner perfectly beautiful to behold.

The pupils were evidently much excited. They jumped on the edge of the nest, and twittered and shook their feathers, and waved their wings, and then hopped back again, saying, "Is pretty sport but we can't do it."

Three times the neighbors came, and repeated their graceful lesson. The third time two of the young birds gave a sudden plunge downward, and then fluttered and hopped till they lighted on a small upright log. And oh! such praises as were warbled by the whole troop! The air was filled with their joy! Some were flying around swift as a ray of light; others were perched on the hoe handles and the teeth of the rake; multitudes clung to the wall, after the fashion of their petty kind, and two were swinging in most graceful style on a pendant hoop. Never, while memory lasts, shall I forget the swallow party! I have frolicked with blessed nature much and often; but this above all her gambols, spoke into my inmost heart like the glad voices of little children. The beautiful family continued to be our playmates until the falling leaves gave token of approaching winter. For some time the little ones came home regularly to their nest at night. I was ever on the watch to welcome them, and count that none were missing. A sculptor might have taken a lesson in his art from these little creatures, perched so gracefully on the edge of their clay-built cradle, fast asleep, with their heads hidden under their folded wings. Their familiarity was wonderful. If I hung a gown on a nail, I found a little swallow perched on the sleeve. If I took a nap in the afternoon, my waking eyes were greeted by a swallow on the bed post. In the summer twilight they flew about the sitting room in search of flies, and sometimes lighted on chairs and table. I almost thought they knew how much I loved them. But at last they flew away to the more genial skies, with a whole troop of relations and neighbors. It was a deep pain to me that I should never know them from other swallows, and that they would have no recollection of me.

A UNIVERSALIST SILENCED.

A correspondent of the New York Observer says, I can vouch for the authenticity and correctness of the following incident, as I received it in the place where the circumstances occurred, and from the lips of one who was acquainted with the facts.

After Mr. Haynes, the colored preacher of Vermont, was dismissed from his charge in Rutland, which he had held more than twenty years, he was employed about two years as a stated supply to the Congregational church in Manchester. In this town was a Universalist society, which was supplied with only occasional preaching; but, as in most other cases, its adherents were very fond of discussing their sentiments with other denominations. One of these took frequent occasion to dispute with Mr. Haynes; and though he *generally*, not to say *always*, came off second best, he seemed determined to renew the controversy on every convenient occasion.

At the close of one of these interviews, apparently under the full conviction of his own inferiority, he said, "Mr. Haynes you are a learned man, and I cannot argue with you; but I expect one of our ministers here before long, and I intend to bring him to see you; he will be able to defend our doctrine." Mr. Haynes replied in his usual good natured way, "O! well; bring him along; I shall be pleased to talk with him."

Some weeks afterwards, the Universalist minister arrived; and the parishioner embraced the first leisure hour to take him up to the village to see Mr. Haynes. On their way, they were met by one of the brethren of their own faith, who, after learning whither they were bound, advised them to turn back; "for," said he, "*he is an old fox*, and you can't get the windward of him." They, however, persisted in their purpose, and soon arrived at the parsonage.

Mr. Haynes was called from his study, to receive the visiters, without knowing or receiving the least intimation who they were. As he entered the room, the parishioner, after exchanging compliments, said, "Mr. Haynes, this is Mr. X——, my minister, whom I promised to bring to see you." "How d' do—how d' do!" said Mr. Haynes, taking the minister familiarly by the hand; "well, you are the man, then, who preaches that men may swear, and lie, and get drunk, and commit adultery, and all other abominations, and yet go to heaven after all, ain't you?" "No, no" said the Universalist minister, "I don't preach any such thing." "Well," said Father Haynes, "*you believe so*, don't you?"

This was a blow that completely annihilated all desire for theological discussion, and well nigh took away the power of utterance from both minister and layman. After a few remarks on the state of the weather, and the pleasant situation of the village, the minister said to his attendant, "Is it not time for us to be going?" and both withdrew, apparently satisfied to dispense with all farther intercourse.

MENTAL POWER vs. BRUTE FORCE.

We saw the other day emphatically the rarest instance of mental superiority triumphing over the hostility of greater animal strength, that ever encountered our observation. A thin, diminutive, consumptive looking young fellow, lame and using a crutch, sat upon a packing box out on the sidewalk, in front of a slop shop on the levee. Another man of herculean frame was striding up and down, swearing roundly at the little fellow, and exhibiting every symptom of rage and fury. The huge bully beat the awning posts with a thick stick that he held in his hand, and cast glances like bowie knives at his quiet opponent on the box. What the offence or cause of quarrel was we made no effort to ascertain, but merely paused an instant, attracted by the oddity of the scene.

The big fellow seemed to be a rough boatman, and his abuse of the other was interlarded with most outrageous vulgarity and blasphemy.

"By —, mister, I'd like to wring the necks of a dozen like you before breakfast," said the bully boatman.

"Sorry you can't be gratified," responded the little fellow, in a calm, quiet, cool and collected manner, and every tone he uttered was a satirical dagger to the other.

"By —, I can wring your neck any how."

"For the matter of that so could a child, if a child could be brute enough to do it."

"D—n you, you're not worth flogging!"

"You are, and that's all you are worth."

"Maybe you'd like to flog me!"

"Well, I would."

"Do it."

"Can't-aint got strength—wish I could, my friend, you shouldn't wait long for it."

"You puny part of a man, I could annihilate you with a single blow."

"Who said you could n't!"

"I'm a man, sir, a man!" said the boatman, making a demonstration of striking the lame fellow.

"Any man who strikes a little fellow is a coward," mildly yet pointedly replied the young man.

"Do you call me a coward!" roared the brave, still more furious.

"Yes, if you strike me!" replied the poor cripple, in a cool determinate manner that was electrifying to hear.

"Then d—n me if I don't." shouted the other, bursting into a perfect phrenzy, and darting at the cripple.

The weak and emaciated young fellow, as his enemy approached him, merely curled his haggard features into a smile, and slowly lifted the forefinger of his right hand to point directly and deliberately at his advancing opponent. We never in the world knew so sudden and extraordinary an effect produced in a manner so curious. The bullying boatman actually turned pale, and, went off muttering oaths as he disappeared around the corner.

N. O. Pic.

WOMAN *vs.* "LADY."—We have several times in conversation, been corrected by the fastidiously refined for using the word Woman, instead of *lady*. "Woman," say they, "is a coarse common word." It 's no such thing. It is the best word in the English language. Suppose Scott, in his noble tribute to the sex, for their devoted tenderness to us when under affliction, had written.

"Oh, ladies, in our hours of ease," &c.

would he not have destroyed the richness of the passage! We think so.

"Ladies" are, to our mind, creatures of education, fashion and refinement; made up by the school-mistress, the dancing-master, and the dressmaker; *things* of elegance, and grace, which we may admire without feeling a warmer sentiment. Accomplised and lovely "*women*," however, are beings, with warm, true hearts, and pure, holy and gushing affections, whom to know is not only to admire, but to revere and love. We tax all our powers of pleasing a *lady*—we would if need be, pour out our blood like water for a WOMAN.

Memphis Enquirer.

Wilful Murder by a Hundred and Thirty Persons.

Fort Gaines, (Geo.) Nov. 8

MOB LAW.—We have learnt with feelings of pain and indignation that Barbour county, Alabama, has recently been the theatre of a frightful and barbarous tragedy.

Our readers will perhaps recollect that in the year 1840, the body an individual, subsequently identified as that of Henry Blake, was found dead near a private road in the county of Barbour. He had been murdered by some unknown hand. George W. Lore, then a citizen of that county, was arrested for the offence, and admitting to bail. In the spring of 1841, he was put upon his trial in the county of Barbour, and the jury not being able to agree upon their finding, they were discharged without rendering a verdict. The venue was then, at the instance of the prisoner, changed to the county of Henry. In the fall of that year he was again put upon his trial in the county of Henry, and a jury of that county not being able to agree, were also discharged without rendering a verdict. In April, 1842, he was again, for the third time, put upon his trial in the county of Henry, and upon evidence purely circumstantial was found guilty of murder. His counsel believing that he had not been condemned according to the laws of Alabama, under which he had been tried, assigned as error several points decided by the circuit judge, and submitted the record and the law of the case to the Supreme Court of Alabama. That court overruled the decision of the Circuit Court, arrested its judgment, and ordered a new trial. Pending this application to the Supreme Court, and before the day fixed for his execution, Lore escaped from the jail of Henry county, and has since been at large.

This, we understand, is a plain and succinct narrative of the whole matter up to the 1st instant, and we wish that we could here stop. But it appears that about that time, prompted by some feeling which we cannot divine, or perhaps governed by that destiny which shapes all our ends, Lore again appeared in the neighborhood of his former residence, and not far from the scene of Blake's murder. He was arrested, and marched to Glennville, where it seems a mob was collected, and it was put to vote what disposition should be made of the prisoner. We learn that two out of the one hundred and thirty-two voted to deliver him over to the proper authorities, and that the residue declared for summary and capital punishment by hanging. He was accordingly marched out by the mob from Glennville to Spring Hill, and there, on the 4th inst., in defiance of all law, Divine and human, and in the face of his protestations of innocence, hung by the neck until he was dead.

It is a foul and damning blot upon the character of Barbour county! Every friend to the laws—every friend to order and regulated liberty, should raise his voice against the authors of this outrage, an hold them up to that reprobation which they so richly deserve. Whether Lore was guilty or innocent has now become a question of no interest to mankind. The majesty of the law has been overthrown, and personal liberty and personal security are at an end when life itself becomes the sport and plaything of a sanguinary mob. Had it been necessary to take his life to secure his arrest, they would have been justifiable, or at least excusable. But he made no resistance. The law was sufficiently strong for a friendless and hunted-down man; and if he had been guilty he would have suffered the penalty of his crime. Henceforth he will be regarded, not as a murderer, but as a victim to the evil passions of his enemies. Guilty or innocent, his memory is relieved of half its load, and he occupies the position of his former accusers; for, in the eye of the law, every man who participated in hurrying Lore into eternity, bears upon his forehead the foul stain of MURDER—murder without provocation and without excuse.

Moderator.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

The Newark N. J. Advertiser states that during the progress of the criminal trials in Essex County Court last week, an incident occurred which excited deep sensation throughout the court room. The history of the case in which it originated is thus stated in the Advertiser:

A mother had visited her daughter, then married a year or two, whom she had not seen for some time, having been forbidden by her husband to enter his house, in consequence of some family feud. During this visit of her mother, the husband returned home and found her grandchild on her lap. He immediately ordered her to leave his premises; the daughter apprehending trouble, seized her child and left the room. The mother not leaving as rapidly as was desired, a brother of the husband used some unjustifiable violence toward her, which was the foundation of the indictment for Assault and Battery. On this trial the mother had given her testimony, detailing with much emotion her treatment, and giving utterance to her maternal grief in being denied all intercourse with her daughter, whom she had not been permitted to see since the occasion of the above visit and violent treatment, which was in March last. Her situation excited the sympathy of all in attendance, and the anguish of a mother's heart could not be suppressed. After the examination had closed, the daughter was next introduced as a witness from a remote part of the Court room. It was soon manifested that she had caught the contagion of her mother's grief, and it was in vain she exerted herself to stifle her sobs. She however knew nothing of the alleged violence, because, apprehending difficulty, she had taken her infant from her mother and left the room as before stated. But her conflict of feelings, arising from the rival claims to her affections, between her husband and mother, almost overwhelmed her, and her truly unhappy position, with the evident struggle which was rending her bosom, drew tears from many in attendance.

But the trying scene was yet to come; the daughter on retiring from the witness stand, passed near where the mother was, and as she approached her mother, she soon found herself locked in the parent's embrace, and mutual tears and audible sympathies soon absorbed the attention of the Court, Jurors, and spectators.

The husband instantly rushed to his wife, and removed her from her mother, and while conducting her away, the Chief Justice, partaking of the deep feeling throughout the Court Room, in decided and emphatic tone, directed the husband to release his wife, declaring that if he interfered with her freedom, and attempted to prevent her holding converse with her mother, while attending Court as a witness, in his presence, he would place him where he would be unable to exercise his power. He thereupon loosed his hold on his wife, but the separation of the daughter from the mother had been effected, and the wife was too loyal to disobey the wishes of her husband, esteeming, in accordance with our Saviour's injunction, her relation to him nearer than to her mother, and cleaving to him with an affectionate tenancity which preferred a breach any where else, than impair the cement of that union, by which the hearts of husband and wife had become indissolubly attached.

The whole was a thrilling scene, and excited intense emotion in every heart. The wresting of the daughter from the mother seemed like the tearing of a limb or some member from the body, so agonizing appeared to be her grief. And yet while a daughter may be considered part of her parent, she is one and invidisible with her husband. But we forbear dwelling more at length upon this extraordinary and exciting occurence, or to enlarge on its moral bearings; leaving our readers to indulge, each for himself, in his own reflections.

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Commons:

The periodical assemblage of a portion of the people, selected for their eminent qualifications, for the important trusts confided to them—to enact laws by which they, as well as their constituents, are to be governed—is an occasion interesting to the philanthropist, cheering to the friends of rational liberty, and an able commentary upon the excellence of our political institutions.

To that department of the government, assigned to superintend the due execution of the laws, this assemblage should always be acceptable, as affording an opportunity to show how the duties of the department have been discharged—to point out the defects of the laws, which experience have proven to exist—and to suggest such amendments and enactments as the good of the community may require.

Such is the interesting occasion, fellow-citizens, which brings us together: and in the name of our common constituents, I cordially greet you, and tender you my hearty co-operation in the adoption and execution of all measures that may redound to the welfare of the community.

Since the last meeting of your honorable body, although portions of our State have been visited with affliction, and with physical causes, destructive to the hopes and labors of the husbandman—yet the general health of the land, and the bounteous productions of the soil, have been such as to elicit the most profound gratitude towards that Author, from whom all blessings flow, and to whose superintending Providence we are indebted for all we are, for all we hope to be. And it is our especial duty, as it is that of every depactment of every American government, earnestly to solicit a continuance of those peculiar favors, which have rendered the American people the blessed of the earth.

Within the same period, an event has taken place, in the death of our lamented Chief Magistrate, which, while a grateful people have mourned their bereavement, and a suffering country felt the affliction, yet has it proven the foresight of our revolutionary sages, in the adoption of our Constitution, and has tested its wisdom and stability. A similar event, is most other countries, would have been followed by a resort to force, or, at least to extraordinary legislation, to establish the succession. With us, the successor, already indicated by the people themselves, glides into the Chief Magistracy, with an ease and quiet on his part, and an acquiescence on ours, that proves how fortunate it is for the human family, when, in the establishment of their forms of government, they select wisdom, instead of ambition, for their counsellor. And, it is to be fondly hoped, that every future test, like this, will assure the friends of our form of Government, of its strength, and its enemies, how delusive the hope of its destruction.

The result of the late treaty with Great Britain, gives us pleasing prospects of continued peace; and, however widely some of us may differ from the President, as to the manner in which he has discharged a portion of the duties, yet the meed of praise is due to him, for his earnest and successful efforts, sustained and carried through by the eminent abilities of his distinguished Secretary, to adjust our difficulties with that power upon principles of honor and of justice. Nor is it to be believed that the good, arising from this adjustment, will be confined to the parties immediately concerned. The noble example, set by two of the most powerful, intelligent and honorable nations of the earth, in adjusting their difficulties by a resort to argument, instead of arms, will be worthy the imitation of every member constituting the great family of nations.

The history of nations ought to have taught, and it is hoped has taught the present generation, that that good which arises from the guidance of reason, and the dictates of justice, is more beneficial and permanent, than that which results from the most brilliant triumph of arms, victorious over right and justice.

In inviting your attention to such matters, as ought to engage your deliberation, during your present session, I refer you to the first article of our Constitution, as amended, whereby it becomes your duty, at this session, to lay off the the state into senatorial districts, and to apportion the representatives in the House of Commons among the several counties of the state. The rules by which you are to be guided in the discharge of your duties, are so explicitly laid down in the constitution itself, as to preclude all suggestions on the subject.

At the last session of Congress, an act was passed, to apportion the representatives among the several states, according to the sixth census. By this act, the number of representatives, to which North Carolina is entitled, is reduced from thirteen to nine. It therefore becomes your duty, to lay off the state into nine congressional, and eleven electoral districts. In the discharge of this duty, justice to the citizens of every part of the state demands that the districts shall be laid off, as nearly equal in federal population as it is practicable to make them, and that they shall assume such shape, as shall be most convenient for the voters and candidates of every district. Indeed the principle, that in all popular elections, every citizen should have the full political weight to which he is entitled by the constitutions and laws of his country, is so obviously just and undeniable, that it is deemed scarcely necessary to suggest its adoption for your guidance in the discharge of your important duties.

By an act of Congress, approved the 4th Sept. 1841, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre emption rights," a payment became due to North-Carolina at the Public Treasury, on the 1st July last. On the 24th June preceding, a communication from the Treasury department was addressed to this department, requesting that an agent should be designated to receive the payment. I forthwith appointed Charles L. Hinton, esq. Public Treasurer, the agent of this state, to receive the payment; who proceeded to Washington for the purpose, but the amount was not then paid, for the reason, as it was alledged, that the net amount for distribution had not then been ascertained. On the 4th November, the acting Secretary of the United States, informed me that the accounts had been adjusted and the sum of $22.917 97 was found due this state, of which the Treasurer was informed, and he forthwith requested the department at Washington to forward him a draft forward for the amount. This draft is daily expected. It becomes your duty to apply this fund to such purpose as your wisdom may suggest.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road Company availed themselves of the act of the last session, entitled—"An act to secure the State against any and every liability, incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road Company, and for the relief of the same,"—by accepting the benefit of the act, and giving the executive notice of the acceptance within the time therein prescribed. The deed of mortgage and deed of pledge, required by said act, have been duly executed and registered, and bonds to the amount of $500,000, conditioned as required, have been executed and delivered to the Treasurer, signed by obligors whom I believed at the time, to be able to pay and satisfy said bonds. The Treasurer endorsed $300,000 of the bonds of said company, as directed by said act to do, and delivered them to the company; and having heretofore, under a former act, endorsed $500,000, the state stands responsible for the company, now, to the amount of $800,000. As yet, I am not aware that the Treasurer has been required to pay any thing for any responsibility, incurred by the state for this corporation.

At the same session, an act, somewhat similar, entitled "An act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road Company," was passed. That company availed itself of the benefit of the act by fully complying with its requirements, in giving the security, and their bonds to the amount of $300,000, have been endorsed by the Treasurer, as by said act he was directed to do. I am not aware that any demand has been made upon the Treasury, for any liability incurred for this company: and I am informed that the company has discharged $50,000 of said bonds, as required by the act. Besides the interest which the state should feel, from pride and utility, in the success of these two noble enterprises, there is an additional interest, which invites your serious attention. For the first of these roads, we have seen that the state is bound as security now for $800,000—for the latter, she is bound as security now for $250,000, besides being a stockholder in the same to the amount of $600,000. The first and most important consideration then, is—How the roads can be enabled to meet their liabilities, and thereby secure the state. The embarrassment of the country has been, for some time past, and is likely to be for some time to come, so extraordinary, that travel, the most profitable source of revenue to rail-roads, has decreased exceedingly, and the productions of industry are so low, and the profits of merchandise so reduced, that the income from heavy transportation has greatly diminished. No doubt is entertained but that both roads would speedily extricate themselves from debt, and make their stock profitable, could they have full employment. Any act of legislation, that can aid them, in procuring additional employment, without incurring additional responsibility on the part of the state, will certainly be wise and prudent.

It is more than probable that application will be made to charter a company to construct a rail-road from some point on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road, to Weldon, the point where the Portsmouth and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-roads meet; thus connecting, by a continuous rail-road, our seat of government with our own excellent port of Willmington, on the one hand, and with one of the best seaports in the world, on the other. No valid objection to granting this charter is perceived, while there is much to sustain its propriety. The distance is short, some fifteen miles, the ground is favorable, and the usual expense of depots and cars can be dispensed with, by the use of those belonging to the roads so greatly interested in this connection. Besides the advantage of transferring heavy articles and such as are inconvenient to handle directly from the vessels of cars, that will deliver them in Raleigh, and *vice versa*, it will cheapen and quicken transportation, by competition, shorten the route by rail road to Wilmington, and give us the means of offering our products in the rival markets of Petersburg, Norfolk, and Wilmington, within a few hours after leaving the city of Raleigh.

The next inquiry is, by what means the vast productions of the fertile west can be made to travel eastward, and reap the advantages of these rail road facilities.

From personal observation, I have found the roads, leading from Raleigh westward, for the distance of fifty or sixty miles, and those passing over similar geological formations, which range from north-east to south-west, across the whole state, separating the rich valley of the Yadkin from Fayetteville, decidedly the worst in the state. Thus, we find the productions of this range, often seeking a market much more distant than our own, because more easy of access; the towns of Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and in the far west, Augusta and Charleston, are much more familiarly known than even Fayetteville or Raleigh; much less, those towns farther eastward; and this grows out of the impracticability, in a great degree, of passing over our roads with heavy burdens at that season of the year most convenient to take our products to market. The remedy for these evils, is believed to be in good turnpikes—improvements more within our means, and therefore more likely to be made, and answering every desirable purpose. I therefore recommend, that a charter be granted, to make a turnpike road from the city of Raleigh, to some point westward, selected with a view to its ultimate continuance to the extreme west, requiring the corporation to commence operations at Raleigh, and to finish specified sections of the road, within specified periods, and making it forfeit its charter as to all that part of the contemplated road, which is not finished within the time prescribed, but granting the privilege to charge tolls on all such parts as are completed, having a due regard to the citizens of the counties through which the road may pass, so that they shall not be harrassed by unnecessary exactions on those parts of the road lying in the counties where they reside. Such a charter would hold out inducements to capitalists to embark in the enterprise, as they could abandon it, when they found it likely to be injudicious, and yet retain what they had finished. Should this road be continued to Waynesboro', which might be done at comparatively small expense, the farmer would have the choice of markets, of Wilmington by the rail road, or Newbern by the river Neuse. This turnpike, it is confidenly believed, would aid greatly to sustain the rail-roads, and at the same time, give to industry, facilities, to which it is now a stranger.

In connection with these roads, I will again invite your attention to the facility with which the state can be called upon for payment. If either of these companies shall fail "to pay the principal and interest as it accrues, the Public Treasurer is authorized to pay the same, out of any money in the treasury at the time," and for this the faith of the state is pledged. By reference to the amount of semi-annual interest, and annual payments of principal, which are required to be paid, it will be seen, that it is not probable, nor indeed is it necessary, that there should be in the treasury at all times, an amount sufficient to meet these contingencies, which, it is to be hoped, will never happen. Yet as they may happen, and as the pledge of the state must be kept under all circumstances, inviolate, and its faith sustained, I recommend that the Treasurer have authority to borrow from our banks, a sum not exceeding, at any one time, the amount which the state may be required to pay between the sessions of the Legislature, and that these loans be contracted only as the demands are made, and after the funds belonging to the treasury are exhausted.

By a resolution of the last Legislature, the Treasurer was directed to borrow from the Literary and Internal Improvement funds, such sums as might be necessary to defray the expenses of the state, until the 1st of November, 1842—"he, at no time, borrowing more than is required for the time being," and the officers having charge of these funds, were directed thus to loan them. The inconvenience of this plan, to supply the wants of the treasury, is experienced in this: A large amount of these funds have to lie idle in the treasury, to be ready when the Treasurer may wish to borrow. The Boards, having charge of the funds, are thereby restrained from seeking for them permanent investments, and the profits, which ought to arise from so large an amount, is greatly diminished, as it is not presumed that the Legislature contemplated paying interest on any more than was actually used.

As these liabilities of the treasury are to continue for years to come, it is the part of prudence to make provision to meet them promptly, no matter how sudden and unexpected the call.

I would respectfully invite your attention to the Public Highways generally. In the eastern section of the state, the variety of navigable sounds, rivers and streams, and the excellent adaptation of the face of the country to good roads, render legislative negligence on these subjects less oppressive. But from Fayetteville, the highest point of good navigation westward, (and the only navigation in our own state in that direction, excepting the slight batteaux navigation of the Dan, as high as the county of Rockingham,) to the Buncombe turnpike, a distance of some two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles, what navigable stream, rail road, turnpike, or M'Adamized highway, gives to the laborer facilities of transportation? None! literally, none! This vast extent of territory, reaching from the Blue Ridge in the west, to the alluvial region in the east, and extending across the whole state, it is believed, will compare with any spot on the globe, for the fertility of its soil, the variety of its productions, the salubrity of its climate, the beauty of its landscapes, the richness of its mines, the facilities for manufactures, and the intelligence and moral worth of its population. Can another such territory, combining all these advantages, be found upon the face of the whole earth, so wholly destitute of natural or artificial facilities for transportion?

I direct your attention to the wants of this portion of the state—it is the business of your wisdom to supply them. Fayetteville seems naturally to invite the commerce of the west. Her river affords as good and durable navigation as most rivers in the south; her exporting port of Wilmington, is superior to those of Petersburg, Richmond, and many other important towns; and the wisdom of a previous Legislature thought the necessities of this region demanded the advantages which a rail road could afford. This scheme having failed, it is believed, from the pressure of the times, the next inquiry is—What scheme, that is practicable, will afford the desired facilities?

Next to navigation and railroads, turnpikes afford the best means of taking produce to market. I therefore recommend that a charter be granted to make a turnpike from Fayetteville to the Yadkin river; at some point above the Narrows, or if deemed most expedient, to some point on a similar road, leading from Raleigh, westward, thus giving the west the advantages of both markets; with such favorable conditions in the charter, as heretofore suggested, that capitalists will be induced to embark in the enterprise. And, surely, this scheme cannot fail for the want of means. Labor will be an excellent substitute for money, and labor cannot be difficult to obtain, in a region now growing cotton at six cents per pound, corn at one dollar per barrel, and wheat so low that it takes one half to transport the other to market. Should this road ever reach the Yadkin, no doubt is entertained of its continuance across the Catawba, westward—thus giving to the road, the advantages which will arise from the navigation of these two noble Rivers, from the falls on the Southern border of the state, now wholly obstructing their navigation for a great distance towards their sources.

The western portion of the state, comprising what may be termed the mountain counties, is a vastly interesting region, and invites your due regard. To make them more interesting, we only have to make them more accessible. The sublimity and beauty of its mountain scenery, the purity of its waters, the buoyancy and salubrity of its atmosphere, the fertility of its valleys, the verdure of its mountains, and above all, its energetic, intelligent and hospitable inhabitants, make it an inviting portion of the state. The face of the country necessarily makes the construction of roads very difficult and expensive, and the sparseness of the population in many places, forbids the imposition of a duty so onerous upon them. These mountain roads are made at an expense, much less than might be supposed; and, when well made, are very firm and easily kept in repair. The rapid descent in the streams forbids much hope from navigation, and, therefore, renders their claim upon the liberality of the Legislature, to aid them in these roads, more just and meritorious. —When good roads, shall be established in that region, it is believed the population will increase with rapidity, agriculture improve, grazing will be extended, and manufactures and the mechanic arts will flourish in a location, combining so many advantages, and inviting their growth. The improved highways will be additional inducements to the citizens of other sections of our State, to abandon their usual northern tours, or visit to the Virginia watering places, for a tour much more interesting among our own mountains, much cheaper and much more beautiful—a tour in which they will inspire health in every breath, and drink in health at every draught. The large amount of money paid, and to be paid, into the public treasury, from that quarter, for vacant and Cherokee lands, would seem to give stronger claims to aid from the treasury. It is, therefore, respectfully recommended, that you give to that section of the State such aid as in your wisdom its condition may require, and the condition of the public treasury may justify.

The Buncombe turnpike, in which the state is a stockholder, shows the great advantages arising from such improvements, and its profits, of twelve to fifteen per cent per annum, prove the great use that is made of it.

There is another inconvenience to which this section of the state labors, and to which I deem it proper to call your attention. This extensive territory is wholly destitute of banking facilities, although it is so large, that the county, which once embraced nearly the whole of it, was frequently dignified with the appellation of a state. When it is recollected, the large amount that is due to the state, for the sale of Cherokee lands, it becomes a matter of public interest, that the debtors, who reside mostly in that quarter, should have a currency among them in which to make payment.

Turning our attention to the eastern part of the state, two improvements, said to be practicable, assume an importance that renders them national in their character. I allude to the opening of Roanoke Inlet, and the connection of Pamlico Sound, by a ship channel, with Beaufort harbor. Frequent surveys of the first of these proposed improvements, made by able and scientific engineers, and, more particularly, one lately made under the authority of this State, by Maj. Walter Gwynn, whose qualifications, endorsed by the general government, are equalled only by his practical skill, establish the feasibility of this work. The advantages arising from this improvement to our commerce, are too obvious to need pointing out. But the view to be taken of its vast importance, is, in the protection it will afford to our shipping, and the lives of our seamen. The difficulty and dangers often encountered at Ocracoke Inlet, render the connection between Pamlico Sound and Beaufort harbor of vast importance to the convenience and security of our commerce and shipping. It will be an extension of that inland navigation, so essential to us, in time of war, and give access to one of the safest harbors on our coats, and one from which a vessel can be quicker at sea, than from any other, perhaps, on the continent. In these improvements, the commerce of the nation is interested; it becomes the duty of the nation to make them, if they be practicable and proper. I therefore recommend, that you bring the attention of Congress to the subject, in the manner most likely to effect the object. The attention of Congress has been repeatedly drawn to the first of these objects, but nothing is yet done. We should assert a continual claim to our right, to have this work effected by the general government. It is beyond the present ability of the state to execute it, and if it were not, it so appropriately belongs to the general government to execute it, that it might be considered an infringrment of its rights, for the state to attempt it. You would be saved the trouble of this appeal, if the nation could witness one of those storms so frequent on our coast—could witness the war of elements which rage around Hatteras, and the dangers which dance about Ocracoke—could witness the nottle daring of our pilots, and the ineffectual, but manly struggles, of our seamen—could see our coast fringed with wrecks, and our towns filled with the widows and orphans of our gallant tars. Justice and humanity would extort, what we now ask in vain. If one tithe of the destruction, which happens on our coast, were to happen in Delaware Bay, or at the entrace of Boston or New York Harbors, the sensibilities of the whole nation would be aroused, and if its recurrence could be prevented by human means, such appeals would be thundered into the ears of Congress, as would afford the protection desired, regardless of the appropriation. But instead of giving us the protection *we* so much need, a beggarly sum is doled out to North Carolina, to repair a dilapidated fort, or protect an abrading sand-bank.

On the South side of the Cape-Fear, is a considerable extent of country, watered by Lumber river and its tributaries, which is heavily timbered, and would become very valuable if more accessible to a good market. The river is now used to carry lumber to Georgetown, in South Carolina; but the navigation is somewhat obstructed and difficult, and so distant is the market, that the business is not found profitable. It is suggested, by those better acquainted with the geography of that region than myself, that Lumber river can be very easily connected with the Cape-Fear by a canal—that the expense of the canal, and of opening the river to improve its navigation, will be inconsiderable, compared with the advantages derived from the improvement. I therefore recommend, that a survey be ordered, to ascertain the practicability of uniting those rivers by a good navigable canal, and that an estimate be made of its probable cost.

The Judicial department of our government has been administered with promptness, fidelity, and ability; but I cannot forbear to call your attention to the frequent acts of violence and force committed upon our jails, whereby prisoners, charged with the highest crimes, are released, rescued, or escape. To such an extent has this offence been carried, that open force has been used, and that, too, I believe, in the presence of the Jailor, to break the jail, seize the prisoners, and inflict on them summary punishment, for real or supposed offences. In other instances, the prisoners have been aided in their escape, by external force, clandestinely used. In others, by the use of instruments furnished them in prison. Whether these frequent and repeated offences against the administration of justice, arise from the cowardice, connivance, or negligence of jailors, or from the delinquency of the Magistrates, in not building sufficient prisons, are questions submitted for your consideration, with the hope that you will apply the corrective, if the present laws be insufficient.

There is another matter, connected with the due administration of the criminal law, that deserves attention. Criminals have been permitted to go at large, and finally to escape, after it has been notoriously known that they have committed offence. If the present law on that subject can be improved, I recommend that it be done. Nothing affords such ample protection to the *innocent*, as the certain punishment of the *guilty*.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, will lay before you, in due time, a detailed report of their proceedings, and the state of the fund, and of the extent of their operations in draining the swamp lands. It will be your duty, as it is the desire of the Literary Board, to institute the most rigid examination and scrutiny into the manner in which the pecuniary affairs of the Board have been managed. It is due to the people to know how they have been managed; and it in due to the Board, if they have faithfully discharged their duties, that their fellow-citizens should know that also.

And, in connection with this examination, I would recommend a scrutiny into the affairs and condition of the University of our State. It is the child of the Constitution, and should be watched over with parental care by your body. It is believed that due attention is not paid to that important institution by the Legislature. Such reports and examinations are not made, as will give the public full information, in relation to its management and utility; and thus demagogues sometimes make it the hobby upon which they ride into public favor, by making the grossest misrepresentations.

The report of the Board of Internal Improvements, will be laid before you during the present session, which does not promise to be very interesting, as the board has but little under its charge at this time, beside the small fund under its control, into the management of which they invite the strictest scrutiny.

By virtue of the act authorizing me to appoint an agent in the county of Macon or Cherokee, for the purposes therein specified, I appointed Jacob Siler, esq. who gave the bond and security required, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. His communications to the treasury department, will give you the information as to his progress. The general pecuniary pressure, the scarcity of a circulating medium in the western part of the state, the want of sufficient roads to carry produce to market, and the outlays necessary to settle a new country, all combine to make it extremely difficult to pay the debt due the state upon the Cherokee bonds, and it is believed if payments thereon be rigorously exacted, the result will be, in many instances, ruin to the debtors and loss to the state; but if reasonable indulgence be given, it is probable that most of the debts will be collected. The high price for which these lands sold, would seem to justify all reasonable indulgence.

A resolution of last session having authorized me to employ counsel to defend the titles of purchasers of lands, in Cherokee county, I engaged the services of Thomas L. Clingman, esq. who, I presume, will make a report, during the session, upon the subject, which will be laid before you.

The progress of civilization, sustained by the dictates of humanity, would seem to appeal to public liberality for the establishment of asylums for the use and benefit of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for the protection of the unfortunate lunatic. The helpless and suffering condition of many of these afflicted creatures, have long since and often appealed to the public charity of a Christian community. It is referred to you to say, how unheeded has been that appeal. It is likewise referred to *you* to say, how much longer we shall manifest our gross ingratitude to *Him*, who showers upon us, with the hand of profusion, all the choice blessings of life, while we withold a beggarly pittance from his afflicted children.

The establishment of a Penitentiary, in this State, has long been a matter of discussion, and it is probable, by this time, that public opinion has determined upon its expediency. I therefore direct your attention to the subject. Long experience in the practice of Criminal Courts, has satisfied me, that offenders are often permitted to escape from a laudable humanity in jurors, who look upon the severity and ignominy of the punishment that awaits the culprit, upon a verdict of guilty, until their kindlier feelings conjure up doubts enough to justify a conscientious acquittal. It is believed, that a few years apprenticeship in a Penitentiary, substituted for the present mode of punishment, would cause many a verdict to more nearly approximate the truth.

Whether it be expedient to establish these institutions, and if expedient, whether this is a propitious time to do so—whether you will embark the funds of the State, in any of the schemes of internal improvement heretofore suggested—are matters for your consideration.

To you, the consideration of these matters appropriately belongs—*in you*, the powers of taxation and appropriation are constitutionally vested. You are fresh from your constituents, and doubtless well advised as to their wishes and wants—to them, you are responsible for the manner in which you shall discharge the high trusts confided to you, and therefore to you are these matters most respectfully referred.

I would recommend, that whatever schemes of expenditure you may embark in, that you keep within the means at the command of the state; otherwise, the people must be taxed more heavily, or the state must contract a loan. The pressure of the times forbids the former—the tarnished honor of some of the states should make us, for the present, decline the latter.

The mania for state banking, and the mad career of internal improvement, which seized a number of the states, have involved them in an indebtedness, very oppressive, but not hopeless. American credit and character require that the stain of violated faith should be obliterated, by our honest acknowledgement of the debt, and a still more honest effort to pay it. I therefore recommend the passage of resolutions, expressive of the strong interest, which this state feels in the full redemption of every pledge of public faith, and, of its utter detestation of the abominable doctrine of REPUDIATION. That state, which honestly owes a debt, and has, or can, command the means of payment, and refuses to pay, because it cannot be compelled to do so, has already bartered public honor, and only awaits an increase of price, to barter public liberty. This recommendation will come with peculiar force from you. North Carolina has been jeered for sluggishness and indolence, because she has chosen to guard her treasury and protect her honor, by avoiding debt, and promptly meeting her engagements. She has yielded to others the glory of their magnificent expenditures, and will yield to them all that glory which will arise from a repudiation of their contracts. In the language of one of her noblest sons, "it is better for her to sleep on in indolence and innocence, than to wake up to infamy and treason."

But when public honor is at stake, or

public liberty endangered, she will shake the poppy from her brow; and then, for her high souled patriotism, for her unwavering devotion to the love of liberty, for her loyalty to the Union, and for her stern integrity, the proudest sister of the republic may well desire to be her rival.

The civil commotion, which has lately disturbed the patriotic state of Rhode Island, is deeply to be regretted, and its termination in a conflict might have been attended with serious consequences to the other States. Aside then from mere sympathy, we cannot be indifferent spectators. Inequality in the right of suffrage, is the ground upon which resistance to the constituted authorities, and overt acts of rebellion, are attempted to be justified. Without passing upon the merits of the issue between the parties, in that state, I am constrained to say, that there is a spirit too often manifested in our country, to enforce our supposed rights, or to redress our supposed grievances, by appeals to open resistance, rather than to law, to reason, and to a returning sense of justice. It is not every grievance, under which a people may labor, that justifies a resort to force for redress; nor is it to believed, that in any portion of our country, in this enlightened age, will a course of policy be persisted in, that is grossly unjust and oppressive. The steady appeal to right and to reason, is sure in due time to procure the appropriate remedy. The example of our own state, in her steady efforts to reform her representations, by appeals to the justice of her claims, and the success which eventually crowned those efforts, is proof of the wisdom of that policy. I therefore deem it the duty of all friends of social order, to rebuke, on all occasions, that spirit which is ever ready to light the torch of civil discord, and revel in the blood of a brother.

Our Banks resumed specie payments during the past summer, and it is believed will be able to sustain themselves in future. But, while they afford us a sound currency, it is to be regretted, that they are not enabled to extend their accommodations, and increase their circulation, to that extent the necessities of the community require.

North Carolina, although an Atlantic state, is, to a great extent, in the condition of some of the interior states. She has no large commercial mart, from which is shipped the principal productions of her industry. These are shipped mostly from the ports of Virginia and South Carolina. The balances against her at the north, contracted for the immense quantity of merchandise, purchased there, have to be paid in cash. Our bank notes have to supply this cash, either by being presented at once for specie, and that taken to the north, or by being taken to the north, and there shaved to the brokers at a discount, (which a prompt redemption in specie cannot prevent,) who forthwith present them at bank for payment in specie, or its equivalent. Thus, the perpetual flow of our bank notes Northward, to pay balances against us, is met by a counter-current of the same notes southward—not to pay balances in our favor—not to be thrown again into circulation by the purchase of our produce—but to stop them from circulation, by pushing them into the banks, and drawing out the specie for them. The only means of protection, against these continued drains, which our banks can resort to, is to curtail their circulation—the very thing that operates against the community, but the only thing which can prevent them from being driven again into another suspension. If we had a national currency at *par* in every part of the Union, by which to pay these balances against us, that currency would never touch the hands of the broker. It would be thrown into circulation in every direction, instead of being thrown back upon the bank that issued it. Our own notes would remain among us—there would be but little demand for specie, as but few would return upon the banks, and they would thus be enabled to throw a much larger amount into circulation, without the risk of their sudden return for specie, and without the risk of being driven again into another suspension. The hopes of having a national currency has been twice thwarted by the President's vetoes upon charters for national banks. Whether he will continue regardless of the will and of the sufferings of the people, time will disclose. Whether the examples of Washington and of Madison are unworthy of his imitation he must decide. One thing we all know—from the time of the establishment of the first national bank, to the present time, whenever we have been without that institution, our pecuniary affairs have been greatly deranged. In this state, the issue of a national bank has been fairly submitted to the people, by the rival candidates, in the two last gubernatorial elections. The result, each time, proves the majority to be in favor of such an institution. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, whether you ought not to aid, by all the means at your command, to carry out this expressed will of your constituents.

The disease under which the national prosperity labors, is the want of facility in exchanges, and a sound uniform national currency. The remedy resorted to in some of the states, is the establishment of state banks, which throw in circulation a supply of notes, which for a moment seems to give relief, but these notes, which for a moment seems to give relief, but these notes have only to take a turn or two northward, and back again, to be redeemed with specie, and the vaults are emptied—the bank suspends—the notes become valueless, and the remedy turns out to be a wretched quackery, that aggravates the disease. Banks owned by states, so located as to be subject to these continued drains of their specie, cannot withstand the operation, any more than those owned by individuals.

The passage of a new tariff of duties, at the last session of Congress, it is hoped, will relieve the nation from the temporary shifts of issuing treasury notes, or of resorting to loans, to meet its current expenses, and to pay its debts. Already its effects are visible in the increased activity of American industry, and in the growling tone of some of the European journals, and in due time, it is believed, will be visible in the increase of our revenue. But scarcely has the law gone into operation, before we hear its repeal threatened, because its object is something beside raising revenue. It is high time, the principles, under which duties may be imposed, should be settled and adhered to. The principles being settled, the extent to which the power may be exercised, then becomes a matter of expediency. All agree that duties may be imposed to raise revenue, but some contend that they can be imposed for no other object. If this latter doctrine be true, then are we shorn of some of the most important prerogatives of a sovereign people—then may we be subjected to the most abject commercial slavery. If it be admitted that Europe can pour into our country, the exressive productions of her pauper labor, whenever she chooses, and can exclude our productions from her markets, or tax them so high as to be ruinous to us, and that we have no power to protect ourselves against the influx of the one, or to counteract the oppressive exclusion or heavy exactions of the other—then, indeed, are we in a helpless condition. The avowal of this doctrine, is well calculated to invite foreign powers, who are so inclined to forget right, to impose all such tyrannical restrictions upon our commerce, as their cupidity may suggest. Indeed, for some time past, we have been approximating this condition. Europe has been flooding our country with the products of her labor, at a tax of some 20 per cent., while the productions of American labor have been either totally excluded from her markets, or taxed from 50 to 2500 per cent. Her writers upon the wealth of nations descant to us upon the beauties of FREE TRADE. Her political orators and journals, shout to us across the Atlantic—"FREE TRADE"—and the glorious privilege of *buying* from whom you please.

Some of us re-echo *Free Trade*, and the glorious privilege of buying of whom we please. But from none of these do we hear, the shout of Free Trade, and the glorious privilege of *selling* where we please, and to whom we choose. It is as important to us, to have the privilege of selling, without exorbitant exactions, as it is to buy without them. If every facility and inducement to purchase the industry of others are opened to us—but every facility and inducement to sell the products of our industry are obstructed or closed, then must we become, most surely, a ruined people. This sentiment, uttered by one of our most distinguished Presidents, in 1824, in relation to a tariff, and at a time when he was before the people as a candidate for that high office, is fully sustained by eighteen years of subsequent experience. He said—"In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the *policy of British merchants*. It is time we should become a little more *Americanized*, and instead of feeding the *paupers* and *laborers* of England, *feed our own*; or, else, in a short time, by continuing *our present policy*, we shall all be rendered *paupers ourselves*." The policy then recommended, by him, has not been pursued, and how truly he shadowed forth our present condition. Let us resist the policy of *British merchants*, let us become *a good deal more Americanized*, let us feed our own paupers, and laborers, instead of feeding those of England, let us abandon that policy which leads to pauperism, and adopt that which will raise paupers and laborers to competency and independence. Let us declare our commercial independence, and proclaim to the world, we have the power not only to raise revenue by imposing duties, but that we have the power, by imposing them, to protect American industry, against European industry, and to counteract by our legislation, any foreign legislation hostile to our interests. But, at the same time, let us invite all nations to a commercial intercourse with us, upon terms of the most extended liberality, but, they must be terms of equality and reciprocity.

That the general government has power to impose duties for the protection of American industry, against European industry, and to counteract foreign legislation hostile to our interests, I think cannot admit of a doubt. When the states became independent, they had the power, unquestionably. All their powers to impose duties, they transferred to the general government by the adoption of the constitution. They then ceased to have the power; and, if the general government has it not, then the power is extinct. Is there an American, willing to admit this?

I do not wish to be understood as advocating a high tariff. I contend for the power to impose it, if we think our interests require it. I advocate the doctrine of free trade, as far as it is practicable; but when it ceases to be practicable, unless at a ruinous sacrifice to us, I abandon it, and say to the world—"We will do unto other, as they do unto us."

I have thought it proper, on this occasion, to say thus much, on this important subject. The American people ought to know the general opinion of the Union upon it, that they may make some calculation what is likely to be the course of policy pursued for the future. Frequent legislation on the subject, from one extreme to another, defeats the best devised plans, baffles the wisest calculations, and often destroys hopes well founded. The suspense, in which the people are kept, checks their energy, curbs their enterprize, and kills their prosperity.

I had long entertained the hope, that, upon the payment of our national debt, the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands, would be distributed among the states, to which they so justly belong. The fund would aid the states greatly in the education of their youth, and in their schemes of improvement. But if we wish to expend more than the means now at our command, we shall have to resort to an increase of taxes upon our citizens. The President has thought proper to interpose himself, between us and our just rights, and deprive us, for the present, of the funds arising from that source. He had the power to do so, and we must submit, until the time shall arrive for us to exercise the powers vested in us, by removing the obstruction, and taking possession of what is so justly our own.

The President having called an extra Session of Congress in 1841, prior to the regular congressional elections in our state, it became my duty to order an election for members of the present Congress by proclamation.

In the death of the Hon. Lewis Williams, the late representative in the thirteenth Congressional district, the House of Representatives was deprived of its oldest, and one of its most efficient members, the state of one of its ablest and most faithful representatives, and the community of one of its best, most honored, and most esteemed citizens. A writ of election was issued to supply the vacancy, which resulted in the election of the Hon. Anderson Mitchell, of Wilkes.

By the death of Alexander Troy, esq. late Solicitor of the fifth Judicial Circuit, the state was deprived of an excellent officer, and of a most estimable citizen. A temporary appointment, by the presiding Judge, of the Hon. Robert Strange, was made to fill the vacancy. It will be your duty to elect his successor. Solicitors for the second and fourth Judicial Circuits, are likewise to be elected.

The report of the state and progress of Common Schools, is necessarily too long for this communication, and will constitute a part of the report of the Literary Board.

Having received the resignations, in file A, of William B Shepard, esq. the senator elect from the first senatorial district; of Elisha Bostick, a member elect of the House of Commons, from the county of Richmond; and of Robert T. Paine, a member elect of the same House, for the county of Chowan; I issued writs of election, to supply these vacancies.

The accompanying file, marked B, contains the resignations of Justices of the Peace, made since the last Legislative session.

The accompanying file C, contains resolutions, passed by the Legislatures of the following states, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana. These resolutions refer to the following subjects:

The death of the President and the donation to his widow.

The amendment of the Constitution as to the Veto Power, and the Presidential term of service, and the passage of a law, requiring Electors for President, and Vice President, to be elected on the same day throughout the Union;

The Revenue and Tariff, protective and discriminating;

The Public Lands, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sales thereof:

The demand of fugitives from justice, embracing the demand of persons charged with Negro stealing, and the correspondence on the subject;

The North East boundary;

The admission of Texas into the Union;

The U. S. Bank or Fiscal Corporation;

The Bankrupt Law;

The Sub-Treasury;

The Repudiation of State debts;

The surviving soldiers of the Revolution;

The Military Academy at West Point;

The Loan Bill and One Hour rule of the House of Representatives.

The term of service of Hon. William A. Graham, a senator of the United States from this state, expires with the present Congress. You will supply the vacancy.

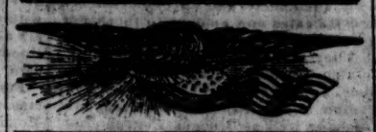
During the past spring, I received the standard yard measure, and ounce weights, furnished by the General government. I advertised for a contract to make duplicates thereof, to be furnished to the several counties agreeably to act of Assembly. Having received no bid, through the agency of a gentleman travelling northward, I endeavored to get a contract to make them in that direction. A proposition has been received, to execute the work in a style so superior, and at a price so far above any thing contemplated by the Legislature, that I did not feel warranted in accepting the proposition. The capacity measures, intended for standards, were not then ready, and have not been received.

By a resolution of the last session, I was directed to cause the 1st volume of the Revised Statutes to be distributed to such magistrates as had been appointed since 1836. I have caused all the copies at this place, except such as are required to be retained, to be retained, to be distributed; and it is believed, a few magistrates are not yet supplied. There were a few extra copies in some counties, from which I have endeavored to supply those who were not supplied.

In conclusion, gentlemen, should the wisdom of your counsels tend to elevate the moral character of our state, to enlighten its youth, to relieve the helpless, to reform offenders, to protect the innocent, to improve our physical condition, to aid the debtors, to reward industry, and to encourage honesty integrity and morality, none will be more grateful to you for these essential services, than your fellow citizen and humble servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

Executive Office,
Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1842.



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, December 1.

☞ The first Quarterly Meeting for the Hillsborough circuit, will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hillsborough, commencing on Saturday the 10th of December.

The Governor's message was received so late that we could not avail ourselves of the use of the first page, and have consequently been obliged to put the whole of it into our inner form, to the exclusion of many other articles. But the reader will be more than compensated by the many interesting subjects contained in the message.

Of the proceedings of the Legislature, we have room only for the following short summary.

On Monday last, William Hill, esq. was re elected Secretary of State, and the Hon. Robert Strange was elected Solicitor for the fifth judicial district.

For Secretary of State, Mr. Hill received 150 votes, and Mr. Marcellus J. Montgomery 13.

For Solicitor, Mr. Strange received 149 votes, Mr. Hybart 1, and Mr. Reid 1.

A law has been passed, altering the time of holding the winter term of the Supreme Court, from the third Monday to the 30th day of December, so as to give the Court the privilege of eating their Christmas dinner at home.

On Friday last the resignation of Hugh M'Queen, as Attorney General, was presented in the House of Commons, accepted, and sent to the Senate.

The following bills have been presented in the House of Commons:

By Mr. J. Norcom, a bill to secure a homestead freehold to the citizens of N. Carolina. Passed its first reading, and was referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr. Kelly, a bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. Francis, a bill concerning executions, which was read the first time. Provides that unless property brings two thirds of its value when offered for sale under execution, the execution shall be twelve months; the creditor may, however, offer the property for sale as often as he pleases, by paying the costs, and for the damage done.

By Mr. Baxter, a bill to prevent the sale of growing crops by execution. Referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr. Candler, a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revised Statutes as to give Magistrates jurisdiction of assaults and batteries, and to give them compensation for the same; which was adopted.

A resolution was adopted, referring to a joint select committee so much of the Governor's message as relates to a Penitentiary.

Resolutions were also adopted, for appointing a joint select committee for dividing the state into Congressional districts; and a joint select committee for arranging the Senatorial districts, and the representation in the House of Commons.

— DIVISION OF COUNTIES.

Mr. Candler presented a bill for erecting a new county by the name of Union.

Mr. Avery, a bill for erecting a new county by the name of M'Dowell, out of portions of Rutherford and Burke.

Mr. White, a bill for erecting a new county out of a portion of Lincoln, by the name of Catawba.

Mr. Baxter, a bill to cede a portion of Rutherford county to Cherokee.

NORTH CAROLINA LITERARY RECORD.—In our paper to-day will be found a prospectus issued by Mr. Thomas J. Lemay, of the Raleigh Star, for publishing in the city of Raleigh a Literary Magazine under the above title. The project recommends itself strongly to the people of North Carolina, and we hope the enterprise will meet with complete success. North Carolina surely is able to sustain a work of the kind, and is there not enough of state pride to bring it forth? Why then should we continue to be dependent on other states for all our literature?

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—We have received from Dr. Alfred M. Folger, of Browntown, Davidson county, the prospectus of a work under the above title, to be published in the town of Greensborough, in monthly numbers, each containing 16 large octavo pages, forming in the year a volume of 200 pages, for one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid within three months from the date of the first number. The work is to be divided into four parts; the first being devoted to Hygeine, or the art of preserving health; the second to the history and treatment of diseases; the third to the history and cure of diseases peculiar to women and children; and the fourth to the history of medicines, &c. Being intended for the use of private individuals, it will be divested of all technicalities, and made perfectly plain to the most common mind. The possession of this work, it is believed, will be greatly beneficial to heads of families, by enabling them to manage many of the slight diseases of the country; and on sudden emergencies, when far from a physician, will enable them to prevent much extreme suffering, and perhaps in some instances rescue an individual from a premature grave. The first number of the work is expected to be issued late in January next. Letters and remittances to be sent, free of postage, to Dr. Alfred M. Folger, Browntown, Davidson county, N. C. Subscriptions will be received at the Post-Office in this place.

By the by, we ought not to have been taxed with postage upon the prospectus, unless the publisher intends to send us a copy of the work.

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of Tennessee adjourned on the 16th ult. A bill for dividing the state into Congressional districts, though not acceptable to either party, was adopted. Five of the districts, it is said, are decidedly Loco, five Whig, and one doubtful.

The Senate refused, by a strict party vote, to consider a resolution to go into an election for United States Senators; that state will therefore continue to be unrepresented in the Senate of the Union, until the election of a new Legislature.

The vote on the bill to extend the stay of execution on judgments before Justices of the Peace, was reconsidered in the House, and the bill passed, extending the stay to eight months.

INDIANA.—At the special election in Allen county, Ia., Dr. Thompson, the Whig condidate, was elected to fill a vacancy by a handsome majority. This is a Whig gain, and decides the character of the Legislature, and secures the election of a Whig Senator to Congress.

John C. Colt, whose execution was to have taken place in New York on the 18th ult, committed suicide in prison, by plunging a dirk knife into his heart. In the morning he was visited by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, his brother, and several of his friends; at twelve o'clock he was married to Caroline Henshaw, his former mistress, for whom he manifested sincere affection. After this they remained by themselves an hour, when he took leave of all his friends, and requested of the Sheriff that both doors of his cell might be closed until the hour of execution, (which was to take place at four o'clock,) and that no one should be permitted to see him. When the officers proceeded to the performance of their duty, at ten minutes before four o'clock, on opening the door of his cell, he was found laying on his bed, and weltering in his blood.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Spring Session will begin on the fifth of January.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, *Prin.*
Mathematical do. R. W. HUGHES.
English do. (in a separate building.)
JOHN BURWELL.

November 30. 52—3w

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Sentinel, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Chronicle, Salisbury Watchman, and Danville Reporter, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

By contract with the Commissioners, the citizens of the town can send their sons to the English School at reduced prices. As the Principal does not share in the profits, he must insist on prompt payment, in cash, or notes bearing interest.

Negroes to Hire.

THE Negroes belonging to the estate of Sarah Freeman, will be hired out for the ensuing year, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on Monday the 2d day of January next.

Also at the same time some Household Furniture will be offered for sale.

JOHN NEWLIN, *Ex'r.*

November 30. 51—

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, November 21.

Cotton,	7¼ a 7¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	1 80 a 2 60
Leaf,	3 00 a 3 75
Old Leaf and Lugs,	62 30 a 6 50
Wheat—Red 70 to 75, White 75 to 80	

Fayetteville, November 23.

Flour,	4 00 a 4 75
Salt—(sack,)	2 50
(bushel,)	50 a 60
Cotton,	6¼ a 6¾
Beeswax	27 a 28

Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	
2 Friday	7 8	4 52	
3 Saturday,	7 8	4 52	
4 Sunday,	7 9	4 51	
5 Monday,	7 9	4 51	
6 Tuesday,	7 10	4 50	
7 Wednesday	7 10	4 50	
8 Thursday	7 11	4 49	

1 10 50 after — New
9 5 8 after. — First
17 1 20 after. — Full
24 11 20 morn. — Last
31 1 46 after. — New

Attention!!

First Light Infantry Company, attached to the 47th Regiment North Carolina Militia.

YOU are ordered and commanded to attend at Capt. Joseph G. Baron's, on Saturday the 24th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, with arms and uniform, and six rounds of powder, for drill muster and court martial.

HENRY JACKSON, *Serg't.*

November 30. 52—

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Literary Record.

THE subscriber proposes to publish, in the city of Raleigh, a magazine with the above title. It will be printed in monthly numbers, on forty octavo pages of good paper, with new and elegant type and a neat cover, for TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE!

It is designed to be a publication of general interest, containing biographical sketches of the illustrious natives of North Carolina; historical papers, embracing particularly REMINISCENCES by the present aged public men; and scientific articles. This magazine will cherish the *purely literary*, and its pages will be graced with poetical contributions. A prominent place will be given to the interests of the COMMON SCHOOL system of education in our state. A REVIEW department will be added, which will present notices of new publications; and it is designed that the work shall have a monthly CHRONICLE of literary intelligence.

The subscriber feels safe in making the above statements, because he has the promise of assistance from several distinguished gentlemen in the State, in whose acquirements the public has all confidence. He desires to make it a periodical which shall compare well with any Southern magazine, ornament the table of the literary man, and be a welcome visitor to any family in the state. It will be seen that the subscription is unusually low—

Four Hundred and Eighty octavo Pages for Two Dollars!!!

The work is put at this price that its circulation may be the greater; but it will be at once perceived that the publisher cannot risk a commencement until a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to cover expenses.

☞ As soon as *five hundred* responsible subscribers shall be secured, the first number will be issued, at which time the payment for the first volume will be considered in advance. When subscribers receive that number they will forward the amount of their subscription immediately, and will take the publication of that number as a guarantee that the magazine will be issued for *at least one year*. This arrangement will secure both parties.

Who can doubt that North Carolina needs such a magazine? Who can doubt whether there be not more than sufficient talent at leisure in our state to fill its pages with profitable and entertaining matter? Who will not risk two dollars on an experiment so well worth making? We shall listen for a reply, and expect a hearty response. Let no one wait to see how it will appear; for such a course may prevent the publication entirely; but let every one friendly to the work try it for A YEAR, and then, if it be not worth taking let him abandon it.

We want the names of all who will subscribe, by the first of January next, or earlier, if practicable. Postmasters, every where, will no doubt take pleasure in forwarding them, as they are authorised to do, free of postage.

*** Editors who will give this prospectus an insertion, and send the paper, marked with ink, to the Raleigh Star, shall receive a copy of the work one year.

*** Postmasters and others, who will become responsible for *five* subscriptions, shall, likewise, receive a copy for one year

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 14. 51—

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed in trust, executed to the subscriber by Dr. James Webb for certain purposes therein mentioned, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 28th of December next, at the residence of the said James Webb, in Hillsborough,

The House and Lot now occupied by him,

The Lot opposite, on which is a comfortable Office,

A small tract of Land lying east of the town common, containing about 7 acres,

Also a tract situate a mile north of town, containing about 80 acres,

Twenty one likely NEGROES,

All his Household and Kitchen Furniture, Library, one Wagon, one Horse, Cattle, interest in Brick-Yard, &c. &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

O. F. LONG, *Trustee.*

November 20. 51 4w

Job Printing,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE a fresh supply of LARD.

WANTED, Flax Seed, Beeswax, and Tallow.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

November 23. 51—

CARD.

DR. WM. CAMERON respectfully offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chatham, Woody's Perry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.

September 7. 40 4m

Stray Bull.

A STRAY brindle and white BULL, with short horns, four or five years old, crop and half crop in one ear, has been grazing with my cattle for some fifteen or eighteen months. The owner can get him by paying all expences.

JAMES BISHOP.

November 9. 49—3w

2,500 pair of BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF his own make and of Northern manufacture, comprising a general assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, are offered for sale on very accommodating terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those from the North, mostly of this Fall's purchase, were selected by himself with great care.

I have also received the most superior and extensive assortment of materials for manufacturing that has, perhaps, ever been brought to this market, and believe I am prepared to do work that will not be inferior to any done in the state. The public are respectly invited to call and examine his stock, and give him a trial.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9. 49—

Leather, &c.

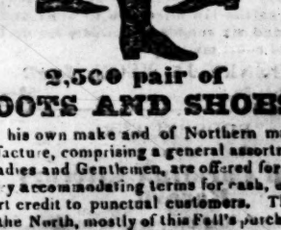
THE subscriber has on hand the following articles, which will be sold for cash only:

Best Philadelphia Calf Skin.
Morocco, for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins,
Binding Skins,
Shoe Thread,
Boot Webbing,
Boot Chord and Sprigs.

☞ I have also an assortment of Skives, an article for hatters.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9 49—



Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR begs leave to inform the public generally, that she has just received a handsome assortment of articles in her line; among which, she would particularly mention, is some excellent Pine Apple and other Cheese, and several barrels of Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The public are invited to give her a call.

November 9. 49—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by the first of January, by cash or by note—the first most desirable. He is disposed to extend all proper indulgence, but money must be had to enable him to carry on his business.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9. 49—

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petitions of the following Petitioners for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January, 1843, to wit:

ORANGE COUNTY.

Alfred Waddell, farmer,
Russell James, farmer,
John Horner, farmer,
General Baker, wheel-wright,
William R. Hopkins, farmer,
James Nuttall, inn-keeper,
William Steel, farmer,
William Lloyd, farmer,
Joseph J. Woodrow, tailor,
William Lackey, farmer,
Charles M. Latimer, late merchant,
Joseph L. Moring,
John M. Mason, tinner,
William Durham, farmer,
Thomas Riley, laborer.
Solomon Fuller, saddler,
James M. Watson, saddler,
James A. Morgan, farmer.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. D. C.*

November 4. 49 10w

To Rabbit Hunters.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase between three and five thousand RABBIT SKINS, to be taken during the present season. A reasonable price in cash or hats will be given in exchange for the same.

CHARLES S. WARREN.

November 9 tf—49

Just Published,

AND For Sale at Mr. Lynch's Jewellery Shop and at Dr. A. Parks's establishment, "A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of EDWARD C. BOLING, with a full account of his remarkable case of Bigamy," &c. Price 25 cents.

October 26. 47—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Cabey's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arnatta
Steel "	Quick Silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rhenbarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Tupentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Waters
Cloves	Assafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Aequefortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, and Flax Seed, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—

WATCHES and Jewellery.

EMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages.
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Guilt Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 12—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1842.

Thomas P. Clements and wife, and others, vs. *Wm Nichols, adm'r of Ed. Herndon, & others.*

Petition for an account.

IT is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that William R. Herndon, Benjamin R. Herndon, Hawkins E. Herndon, John R. Herndon, Henderson Owen and Rebecca his wife, Tobias Grider and Mary his wife, William High and Frances his wife, Rufus and Alsey Herndon, infants, and Henry W. Nichols, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set down for hearing.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50. 47 - 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1842.

Joseph G. Royster v. *Hardy Royster.*

Attachment levied on negro woman Winney, in possession of William Royster.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hardy Royster, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county of Person at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next then and there to rep'vey and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be granted against him.

Witness Charles Mason, clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of September, A. D. 1842

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 46 - 6w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to MEBANE & TURNER must call and settle by November Court, or they will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer.

MEBANE & TURNER.

August 17. 37 -

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy, appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health. Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite the mumps, swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and plura, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

July 12. 32—

The American Family Medicine.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and billious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal,) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by

D. HEARTT *Agent.*

August 29 39—

THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR

Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT's celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in FEVER and AGUE, and all Bilious Affections, they are more so, because in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to ensure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

Fever and Ague, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar *periodical* disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a *periodical* administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anetus, or Ague, is either *Quotidian*, or daily; *Tertian*, or third day; *Quartan*, or fourth day; *Erratic*, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a *fourteenth-day* crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the Life Pills at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before; on the third night four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two Pills every night after the seventh day. He will then, and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague, but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced, or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed at least three times on the *fourteenth day*, Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the Bitters alone will only be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual 'LIFE MEDICINES,' has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. Dr. Moffat's Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and jealously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other Intermittent Fevers, Liver and Bilious affections, and derangements of the digestive functions generally, but also in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Costiveness, Pains in the sides and limbs, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Piles, Worms, scurvy, and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which these Vegetable Life Medicines are so preeminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however, that many of these diseases as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health, are occasioned by Fever and Ague, Dr. Moffat, in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add, that the Life Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

Sold also, at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, by

DENNIS HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29 39—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1842.

Thos. W. Holden v. *William George and others.*

Petition

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Reding George, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set down for hearing.

Witness James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50. 47 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1842.

Zachariah Trice vs. *Henderson Owen and others* } Injunction.

IT is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that Henderson Owen, one of the defendants in this case, appear, plead, answer or demur, on or before the next term of this court, to be held in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, or the bill will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and set down for hearing *ex parte*

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said court of Equity at office.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price of adv. $4 50. 47—

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their par shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

The Christian Sun.

THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Chistian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

August 17 37—

N. B. We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. Be not alarmed at hard times. Let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore, we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general christian union, &c.

A FRIEND.

Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

July 25. 34—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighbourhood unexceptionable. The owner of this Land living in Lincolnton, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, *Agent.*

August 5. 37—

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholics, Rhaumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood, from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appopiexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or secrecrity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills wills open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, annatural enlargements, liver complaints gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the imporities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sirelluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 23—12m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Thomas Fanzett, admr. vs. *John Crain and others.* } Petition to sell Real Estate.

IN this case, the petitioner having made oath on filing his petition, that the defendants John Brantly and wife Nancy, Winship Petty, and Foreman Willoughby and wife Sarah, are not inhabitants of this state, publication is therefore made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard accordingly.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 43—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their with to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.